

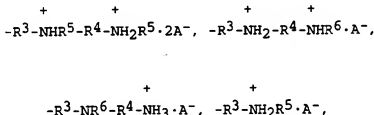
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(54) **Ammonium siloxane emulsions and their use as fiber treatment agents**

(57) The present invention relates to a silicone emulsion comprising (I) a water soluble ammonium siloxane composition comprising (A) an aminosiloxane solution comprising a mixture of (i) a triorganosilyl-*end*-blocked aminofunctional siloxane, (ii) an aminofunctional siloxane which is triorganosilyl-*end*-blocked at one end and hydroxy-*end*-blocked at the other end, and (iii) a hydroxy-*end*-blocked aminofunctional siloxane, (B) a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane, and (C) a polydimethylcyclosiloxane where the aminofunctional group is selected from



where R³ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical, R⁴ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical, R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl, R⁶ is a -C(Q)R⁷ group where R⁷ is a monovalent hydrocarbon group or aryl, and A is a halide anion, carboxylate anion, or inorganic oxoanion, and (II) an organopolysiloxane emulsion. This invention further relates to a method of making the silicone emulsion, and to a method of treating a substrate with the silicone emulsion.

Description

The present invention relates to ammonium siloxane emulsions. More particularly, the present invention relates to emulsions containing water soluble ammonium siloxanes, a method of making ammonium siloxane emulsions and the use of these emulsions as fiber treatment agents.

Quaternary ammonium polydiorganosiloxanes which are cationic and water soluble have been disclosed. U.S. Patent No. 4,891,166 discloses diquaternary polysiloxanes whose quaternary nitrogen groups are terminally linked to the polysiloxane molecule, and their use in cosmetic preparations, especially in preparations for the care of hair. U.S. Patent No. 4,895,964 discloses a process for the manufacture of quaternary ammonium pendant siloxane copolymers by the reaction of epoxy pendant siloxane copolymers with a tertiary amine acid salt using a catalytic amount of a free tertiary amine as the catalyst. U.S. Patent No. 5,041,590 discloses a quaternary ammonium functional siloxane compound having the formula $[(R_3SiO)_2-SiR'-(CH_2)_b]_nN^+R'_4X^-$ where R is an alkyl radical having one to six carbon atoms, R' is an alkyl or aryl radical having one to eight carbon atoms, X is a chloride, bromide, iodide, nitrate or RSO_4^- , a is an integer having a value from 1 to 10, and b is an integer having a value of 2 or 3 and further discloses that these siloxane compounds are useful in reducing the surface tension of an aqueous solution. U.S. Patent No. 5,235,082 discloses diquaternary ammonium functional siloxanes which have a variable amount of hydrophobicity at the center of the molecule which makes them useful in the field of fabric softening and fabric conditioning. U.S. Patent No. 5,364,633 discloses a method of entrapping a water-soluble substance in vesicles formed from a siloxane surfactant, where suitable siloxane surfactants include organosilicon compounds having the formula $RM_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_a(MeR-SiO)_bSiMe_2R$, $Me_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_a(MeR-SiO)_bSiMe_3$ or $Me_3SiO(MeR-SiO)_aSiMe_3$ where R can be a $-(CH_2)_nN^+R'_3A^-$, R' is an alkyl radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a benzyl radical, a phenyl radical or the radical $-CH_2CH_2OH$, A⁻ is chloride, bromide, iodide, cyanide, a methyl sulfate radical, a salicylate radical or a dodecylsulfate radical, a has a value of 0 to 200, and b has a value of 0 to 50 with the proviso that both a and b cannot both be zero. U.S. Patent No. 5,098,979 discloses silicone polymers which contain a quaternary nitrogen pendant group, where in one embodiment the quaternary nitrogen group has an alkylamido functionality and in a second embodiment it contains an imidazoline derived functionality and further discloses that these polymers are useful in softening hair, textile fibers and conditioning skin.

Other low molecular weight aminofunctional siloxanes are known to be water-soluble. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,087,715 and 5,104,576 disclose alkanolaminofunctional siloxanes which are useful in altering the surface activity of water, the siloxanes having the formula $R^1_3SiO(R^1MSiO)_xSiR^1_3$ or $R^1_3SiO(R^1_2SiO)_y(R^1MSiO)_xSiR^1_3$ where x is an integer from 1 to 100, y is an integer from 1 to 10, R¹ is a lower alkyl group and M is an alkanolaminogroup having the formula $-(CH_2)_nN(R^2)-(CH_2)_mOR^3$ or $-(CH_2)_nN^+(R^2)(R^4)-(CH_2)_mOR^3Z^-$ where a is an integer from 1 to 10, b is an integer from 1 to 10, R² is hydrogen, a C₁ to C₁₈ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₁₈ aryl group, $-CH_2C_6H_5$ or a C₆ to C₁₈ cycloalkyl group, R³ is hydrogen, a C₁ to C₁₈ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₁₈ aryl group, a C₆ to C₁₈ cycloalkyl group, $-C(O)R^5$, $-C(O)NHR^6$, $-SO_3^-$, $-Si(CH_3)_3$ or $-P(O)(OCH_3)_2$, R⁴ is hydrogen, a C₁ to C₁₈ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₁₈ aryl group, $-CH_2C_6H_5$ or a C₆ to C₁₈ cycloalkyl group, R⁵ and R⁶ are a C₁ to C₁₈ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₁₈ aryl group or a C₆ to C₁₈ cycloalkyl group, and Z is Cl, Br, I, NO₃, a C₁ to C₈ alkylsulfate group, $-CH_3COO^-$, BF_4^- or PF_6^- . U.S. Patent No. 5,026,489 discloses a fabric softening composition which includes an alkanolamino functional silicone compound having the formula $(R_3SiO)_2SiR'-(CHR')_nN^+R'_4R'_3X^-$ where R is an alkyl radical having one to six carbon atoms, R' is hydrogen, alkyl and aryl radicals having one to eighteen carbon atoms, R⁴ is $(CHR')_mOH$, X is a chloride, bromide, iodide, nitrate or RSO_4^- , a is an integer having a value from 1 to 10 and b is an integer having a value of 1 or 2.

Polymeric ammonium functional siloxanes have also been taught. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,472,566 and 4,597,964 disclose cationic polydiorganosiloxanes having the general formula $QM_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(MeR-SiO)_ySiMe_2Q$ where Me denotes methyl and R is a radical having the formula $-C_mH_{2m}NHC_nH_{2n}N^+H_2CH_2C_6H_5Cl^-$ or $-C_mH_{2m}N^+(CH_2C_6H_5Cl^-)H_cH_{2n}N^+H_2CH_2C_6H_5Cl^-$ where m has a value of 2 to 5 inclusive and n has a value of 1 to 5 inclusive, Q is R, methyl or OH, x has a value of 5 to 200 and y has a value of 1 to 30. These siloxanes are useful for treating human hair, human skin and animal fur.

Reactive ammonium-functional siloxanes have also been disclosed in the art. U.S. Patent No. 3,355,424 discloses a process for the preparation of polyaminoalkylsubstituted organosiloxane copolymers and salts thereof, and to the reaction products of said processes. U.S. Patent Nos. 3,544,498 and 3,576,779 disclose an organopolysiloxane copolymer which is prepared by the partial hydrolysis and condensation of a silanol-chainstopped polydimethylsiloxane having 5 siloxy units, an aminoalkyltrialkoxysilane and an aminoalkoxyalkyltrialkoxysilane and further teaches that a second organopolysiloxane copolymer can be prepared by the partial hydrolysis and condensation of a silanol-chainstopped polydimethylsiloxane having 900 dimethylsiloxy units with an aminoalkoxyalkenyltrialkoxysilane. The first organopolysiloxane polymer can be converted to a partial amine salt by reaction with an aliphatic carboxylic acid, then mixed with the second organopolysiloxane. U.S. Patent No. 3,890,269 discloses a process for preparing aminofunctional organopolysiloxanes which comprises equilibrating a mixture containing an organopolysiloxane and an amino-functional silane or siloxane in the presence of a catalyst. It further discloses that the aminofunctional groups present

in the organopolysiloxanes which are prepared can be reacted with organic or inorganic acids to form the corresponding ammonium salts. U.S. Patent No. 5,110,891 teaches a polish formulation which contains a reactive amine functional silicone polymer.

Other water-insoluble ammonium siloxanes which result from the reaction of amino-siloxanes and organic carboxylic acids have been taught. U.S. Patent No. 5,115,049 discloses fatty carboxylic acid salts of organofunctional silicone amines where the amino pendant functionality is present within the polymer.

Unreactive linear amino-siloxanes have also been described. U.S. Patent No. 2,947,771 discloses the production of endblocked organopolysiloxanes containing among other siloxane units, aminoalkylalkylsiloxane or aminoalkylaryl-siloxane units in which the amino group is linked to the silicon atoms through a polymethylene chain of at least three carbon atoms.

U.S. Patent No. 2,891,920 teaches an organopolysiloxane emulsion formed by an emulsion polymerization where the polysiloxane, emulsifying agent such as a cationic, anionic or nonionic surfactant, catalyst such as a strong mineral acid or strong alkali and water are blended together in various orders of addition to form an emulsion and then allowed to react at room temperature or greater.

U.S. Patent No. 3,294,725 discloses an organopolysiloxane emulsion formed by polymerizing and copolymerizing an organosiloxane or a silcarbane in an aqueous medium while in a dispersed state, in the presence of a surface active sulfonic acid catalyst.

U.S. Patent No. 3,433,780 teaches colloidal suspensions of silsesquioxanes having an average particle size in the range of 10 to 1000 Å and having the unit formula $\text{RSiO}_{3/2}$, wherein R is a hydrocarbon or a substituted hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in a water-surfactant mixture. It is further disclosed that these suspensions are prepared by adding the appropriate silane to a water-surfactant mixture with agitation.

Polyorganosiloxane microemulsions have also been disclosed. U.S. Patent No. 4,620,876 discloses a method of preparing fine polyorganosiloxane emulsions having an average particle size of less than 0.3 micron and polyorganosiloxane microemulsions with an average particle size of less than 0.14 micron by preparing a translucent oil concentrate by mixing a polyorganosiloxane having polar groups such as an amino group, a surfactant which is insoluble in the polyorganosiloxane, and sufficient water to obtain the translucent mixture, the translucent concentrate is then rapidly dispersed in water to form the emulsion or microemulsion.

U.S. Patent No. 4,999,396 discloses a clear, stable, aqueous microemulsion of polydiorganosiloxane produced by sequentially adding a precursor emulsion comprised of cyclopolydiorganosiloxane, surfactant and water to a polymerization medium comprising water and an effective amount of a polymerization catalyst while mixing wherein the rate of addition of the precursor emulsion is effective to form a clear, stable microemulsion which has polydiorganosiloxane droplets of less than 0.15 micron average particle size, and which contains a surfactant to polydiorganosiloxane weight ratio of 0.15 to 5.

The present invention produces emulsions which contain linear silicone-unreactive water-soluble ammonium functional siloxanes.

This invention produces ammonium functional siloxane emulsions which are useful as fiber treatment agents.

Ammonium functional siloxane emulsions prepared by the method of this invention which, when applied to fibers such as paper pulp or tissue, render the fibers soft and smooth to the touch.

Water-soluble ammonium functional siloxane compositions produced by this invention contained therein have at least 10 mole percent ammonium-methylsiloxane functionality.

The present invention relates, in a first embodiment, to a silicone emulsion comprising (I) an ammonium siloxane composition comprising (A) 0.01 to 90 weight percent of an aminosiloxane blend comprising a mixture of (i) an amino-functional siloxane having its formula selected from

(a) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_3$ and

(b) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_3$, and (ii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from

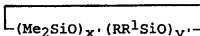
(a) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$ and

(b) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$, and (iii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from

(a) $\text{HOPR}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$ and

(b) $\text{HOPR}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$, (B) 0.1 to 90 weight percent of a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the formula

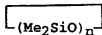
(i)



and

(C) 0.1 to 10 weight percent of a compound having the formula:

(i)



wherein Me denotes methyl, R is independently a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl radical, R¹ is a group having its formula selected from -R³-NHR⁵, R⁴-NH₂, R⁵-2A⁻, -R³-NH₂-R⁴-NHR⁶, A⁻, -R³-NR⁶, R⁴-NH₃⁺, -R³-NH₂R⁵, A⁻, and wherein R³ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 3 carbon atoms, R⁴ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 2 carbon atoms, R⁵ is selected from hydrogen, an alkyl radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl radical and an arylalkyl radical, R⁶ is a -C(O)R⁷ group where R⁷ is selected from a monovalent hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an aryl radical and A⁻ is an anion selected from halide anions, carboxylate anions, and inorganic oxoanions, R² is independently selected from monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, x has a value of 10 to 10,000, y has a value of 1 to 6,000, z has a value of 1 to 250, x' has an average value of 1 to 8 and y' has an average value of 1 to 8 with the proviso that the value of x'+y' is from 4 to 9, n has an average value of 4 to 9, and with the proviso that the value of y/x+y+z+2 is at least 0.1; and (II) an organopolysiloxane emulsion.

The monovalent hydrocarbon radicals of R in component (I) are exemplified by alkyl radicals such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, pentyl or hexyl and the aryl radicals are exemplified by phenyl, tolyl or xylyl. In the compositions of this invention, R is preferably methyl or phenyl. The monovalent hydrocarbon radicals of R² are exemplified by ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl and the aryl radicals are as defined above for R. Preferably, R² is independently selected from the group consisting of ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, phenyl, tolyl and xylyl.

In component (I), the divalent hydrocarbon radicals of R³ are exemplified by alkylene groups including propylene, butylene, pentylen, trimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene, octamethylene, -CH₂(CH₃)CH-, -CH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂-, -(CH₂)₁₈- and cycloalkylene radicals such as cyclohexylene, arylene radicals such as phenylene, combinations of divalent hydrocarbon radicals such as benzylene (-C₆H₄CH₂-) and oxygen containing groups such as -CH₂OCH₂-, -CH₂CH₂CH₂OCH₂-, -CH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂-, -COOCH₂CH₂OOC-, -CH₂CH₂OCH(CH₃)CH₂- and -CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂-. Preferably, R³ is selected from propylene, butylene, pentylen, trimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene and octamethylene.

In component (I), the divalent hydrocarbon radicals of R⁴ are exemplified by ethylene or any of the divalent hydrocarbon radicals delineated for R³ hereinabove. Preferably, R⁴ is selected from ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylen, trimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene and octamethylene.

In component (I), the alkyl radicals and aryl radicals of R⁵ are as delineated for R hereinabove. The arylalkyl radicals of R⁶ are exemplified by benzyl and 2-phenylethyl. It is preferred that R⁶ is selected from hydrogen, methyl, phenyl and benzyl.

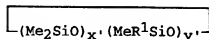
The group R⁶ is a -C(O)R⁷



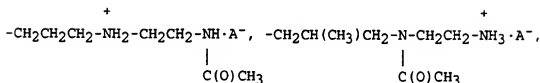
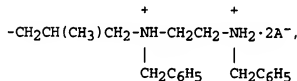
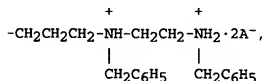
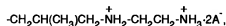
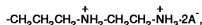
group where R⁷ is a monovalent hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms or an aryl radical. The monovalent hydrocarbon groups of R⁷ are exemplified by methyl, ethyl, propyl, -C₆H₅, and a group having the formula -(CH₂)_nCH₃ where n has a value of 4 to 18.

In component (I), the halide anions of A⁻ are exemplified by Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, and F⁻; the carboxylate anions of A⁻ are exemplified by CH₃COO⁻, HOCH₂COO⁻, C₆H₅COO⁻, HOC₆H₄COO⁻, CH₃CH₂COO⁻, CH₃CH₂CH₂COO⁻, CH₃CH(OH)CH₂COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₄COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₃CH(OH)COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₆COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₈COO⁻, HO(CH₂)₉COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₁₀COO⁻, HO(CH₂)₁₁COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₁₄COO⁻, HO(CH₂)₁₅COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₁₆COO⁻, CH₃(CH₂)₅CH(OH)CH₂COO⁻ and ClC₆H₄COO⁻ and the inorganic oxoanions are exemplified by ClO⁻, ClO₂⁻, ClO₃⁻, ClO₄⁻, SO₄²⁻, PO₄³⁻, HCO₂⁻, NO₂⁻, CO₃²⁻ and HCO₃⁻.

Preferably, (A) (i) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula Me₃SiO(Me₂SiO)_x(MeR¹SiO)_ySiMe₃, (A) (ii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula Me₃SiO(Me₂SiO)_x(MeR¹SiO)_ySiMe₂OH, (A) (iii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula HOMe₂SiO(Me₂SiO)_x(MeR¹SiO)_ySiMe₂OH, and (B) is a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula:



wherein R¹ is a group having its formula selected from:



and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\overset{+}{\text{N}}\text{H}_3\cdot \text{A}^-$ wherein A⁻ is selected from CH₃COO⁻, Cl⁻, HOCH₂COO⁻, C₆H₅COO⁻ and HOC₆H₄COO⁻ wherein x, y, x' and y' are as defined above.

It is also preferred that component (I), x has a value of 10 to 100, y has a value of 5 to 50, x' has a value of 2 to 3.5, and y' has a value of 0.5 to 2 with the proviso that the value of x' + y' is 4.

In component (I) there is present 0.01 to 90 weight percent of component (A), 0.1 to 90 weight percent of component (B), and 0.1 to 10 weight percent of component (C) such that the combined weight percent of components (A)+(B)+(C) is 100 weight percent.

Component (I), the ammonium siloxane composition, should be present in the silicone emulsion compositions of this invention in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 50 weight percent, and preferably 0.1 to 10 weight percent.

The organopolysiloxane emulsion of component (II) preferably comprises (A) an organopolysiloxane polymer, (B) at least one surfactant and (C) water. The organopolysiloxane polymer (A) of component (II) is preferably a compound having the formula $\text{R}^6_3\text{SiO}(\text{R}^6_2\text{SiO})_n\text{SiR}^6_3$, wherein R⁶ is independently a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms or an aryl radical and a has a value of greater than zero to 1000.

The monovalent hydrocarbon radicals of R⁶ are exemplified by alkyl radicals such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl and decyl, cycloaliphatic radicals, such as cyclohexyl, aryl radicals such as phenyl, tolyl and xylyl, aralkyl radicals such as benzyl and phenylethyl. It is preferred that R⁶ is methyl or phenyl. Preferably a has a value of 10 to 200. It is especially preferred that the organopolysiloxane polymer is a compound having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_n\text{SiMe}_3$ wherein a has a value such that the viscosity of the organopolysiloxane polymer ranges from 100 to 1000 mm²/s (1 mm²/s = 1 centistoke (cS)).

The organopolysiloxane also comprises (B) at least one surfactant. The surfactant may be an anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric surfactant. The (emulsifying agents) surfactants may be employed separately or in combinations

of two or more. Suitable emulsifying agents for the preparation of a stable aqueous emulsion are known in the art.

Suitable anionic surfactants include alkali metal sulfonates, sulfonated glyceryl esters of fatty acids such as sulfonated monoglycerides of coconut oil acids, salts of sulfonated monovalent alcohol esters such as sodium oleyl-sulfonate, amides of amino sulfonic acids such as the sodium salt of oleyl methyl tauride, sulfonated products of fatty acids nitriles such as palmitonitrile sulfonate, sulfonated aromatic hydrocarbons such as sodium alphanaphthalene monosulfonate, condensation products of naphthalene sulfonic acids with formaldehyde, sodium octahydroanthracene sulfonate, alkali metal alkyl sulfates such as ammonium lauryl sulfate or triethanol amine lauryl sulfate, ether sulfates having alkyl groups of 8 or more carbon atoms such as sodium lauryl ether sulfate or sodium alkyl aryl ether sulfates, alkylarylsulfonates having 1 or more alkyl groups of 8 or more carbon atoms, alkylbenzenesulfonic acids which are exemplified by hexylbenzenesulfonic acid, octylbenzenesulfonic acid, decylbenzenesulfonic acid, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, cetylbenzenesulfonic acid and myristylbenzenesulfonic acid, salts of alkylbenzenesulfonic acids, sulfuric esters of polyoxyethylene alkyl ether including $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_6\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_6\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, sodium salts, potassium salts and amine salts of alkylnaphthylsulfonic acid.

Cationic surfactants include various fatty acid amines and amides and their derivatives and the salts of the fatty acid amines and amides. Aliphatic fatty acid amines include dodecylamine acetate, octadecylamine acetate and acetates of the amines of tallow fatty acids, homologues of aromatic amines having fatty acids such as dodecylaniline, fatty amides derived from aliphatic diamines such as undecylimidazoline, fatty amides derived from aliphatic diamines such as undecylimidazoline, fatty amides derived from disubstituted amines such as oleylaminediethylamine, derivatives of ethylene diamine, quaternary ammonium compounds and their salts which are exemplified by tallow trimethyl ammonium chloride, dioctadecyldimethyl ammonium chloride, didodecylmethyl ammonium chloride, dihexadecyl ammonium chloride, alkyltrimethylammonium hydroxides such as octyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, dodecyltrimethylammonium hydroxide or hexadecyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, dialkyldimethylammonium hydroxides such as octyldimethylammonium hydroxide, decyldimethylammonium hydroxide, didodecyldimethylammonium hydroxide, dioctadecyldimethylammonium hydroxide, tallow trimethylammonium hydroxide, coconut oil, trimethylammonium hydroxide, methylpolyoxyethylene cocoammonium chloride and dipalmityl hydroxyethylammonium methosulfate, amide derivatives of amino alcohols such as beta-hydroxyethylstearylamine and amine salts of long chain fatty acids.

Nonionic surfactants include polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenol ethers, polyoxyethylene lauryl ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleates, polyoxyethylene alkyl esters, polyoxyethylene sorbitan alkyl esters, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, ethoxylated trimethylnonanols and polyoxyalkylene glycol modified polysiloxane surfactants.

Amphoteric surfactants that can be used include amino acid surfactants and betaine acid surfactants. Combinations of 2 or 3 types of nonionic surfactants, combinations of nonionic surfactants and anionic surfactants and combinations of nonionic surfactants and cationic surfactants can also be employed as component (B).

Preferred surfactants as component (B) include trimethylnonyl polyethylene glycol ethers and polyethylene glycol ether alcohols containing linear alkyl groups having from 11 to 15 such as 2,6,8-trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethylene oxyethanol (6 EO) (sold as Tergitol®TMN-6 by OSI Specialties, A Witco Company, Endicott, NY), 2,6,8-trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethylene oxyethanol (10 EO) (sold as Tergitol®TMN-10 by OSI Specialties, A Witco Company, Endicott, NY), alkylene-oxypolyethylene oxyethanol (C_{11-15} secondary alkyl, 9 EO) (sold as Tergitol®15-S-9 by OSI Specialties, A Witco Company, Endicott, NY), alkylene-oxypolyethylene oxyethanol (C_{11-15} secondary alkyl, 15 EO) (sold as Tergitol®15-S-15 by OSI Specialties, A Witco Company, Endicott, NY), octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol having varying amounts of ethylene oxide units such as octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol (40 EO) (sold as Triton® X405 by Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.), nonionic ethoxylated tridecyl ethers available from Emery Industries, Mauldin, S.C. under the general tradename Trycol, alkali metal salts of dialkyl sulfosuccinates available from American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, N.J. under the general tradename Aerosol, polyethoxylated quaternary ammonium salts and ethylene oxide condensation products of the primary fatty amines, available from Armac Company, Chicago, Ill. under the tradenames Ethoquad, Ethomeen or Arquad and polyoxyalkylene glycol modified polysiloxanes. These preferred surfactants may also be obtained from other suppliers under different tradenames.

Surfactant (B) should be present in the organopolysiloxane emulsion compositions in an amount ranging from 1 to 20 parts by weight, and preferably 1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of organopolysiloxane polymer (A) of component (I).

Water (C) forms the remainder of component (II) in the compositions of this invention and is generally present at a level of from 50 to 95 parts by weight, preferably from 60 to 90 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of organopolysiloxane polymer (A) of component (I).

Preparation of the organopolysiloxane emulsions of component (II) can be carried out by any conventional technique and are generally separated into two types, mechanical means and emulsion polymerization means. Mechanical means typically involve homogenizing a mixture of a polydiorganosiloxane, one or more surfactants and water using milling machinery such as a colloid mill or a sonolator to obtain the desired droplet sizes. Emulsion polymerization

methods for making emulsions involve starting with low viscosity polymer precursors such as monomers or reactive oligomers, which are immiscible in water, a surfactant to stabilize the polymer precursor droplet in water, and a water soluble polymerization catalyst which will polymerize cyclopolsiloxanes in the presence of water such as quaternary ammonium hydroxides such as tallow trimethylammonium hydroxide, quaternary ammonium chlorides such as tallow trimethylammonium chloride, metal hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide, strong mineral acids, aliphatically substituted benzenesulfonic acids, and aliphatic sulfonic acids. These components are added to water, the mixture is stirred and polymerization is allowed to advance until the reaction is complete or the desired degree of polymerization is reached and a standard emulsion of the polymer is formed.

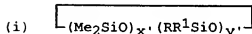
Component (II), the organopolysiloxane emulsion, should be present in the silicone emulsion compositions of this invention in an amount ranging from 50 to 99.9 weight percent, and preferably 90 to 99.9 weight percent. In the silicone emulsions of the present invention Components (I) and (II) are present in the amounts described above such that the combined weight percent of components (I)+(II) is 100 weight percent.

The silicone emulsions of this invention can be prepared by homogeneously mixing Components (I) and (II) and any optional components in any order. Thus, it is possible to mix all components in one mixing step immediately prior to using the emulsion compositions of the present invention. The silicone emulsions of the present invention may also be in the form of silicone macroemulsions or silicone microemulsions and may also contain optional ingredients, for example antifreeze additives, biocides, organic softeners, antistatic agents, preservatives, dyes and flame retardants. Preferred preservatives include Kathon® LX (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one from Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, PA 19106), Giv-gard® DXN (6-acetoxy-2,4-dimethyl-m-dioxane from Givaudan Corp., Clifton NJ 07014), Tek-tamer® A.D. (from Calgon Corp., Pittsburgh, PA 152300), Nuosept® 91,95 (from Huls America, Inc., Piscataway, NJ 08854), Germaben® (diazolidinyl urea and parabens from Sutton Laboratories, Chatham, NJ 07928), Proxel® (from ICI Americas Inc., Wilmington, DE 19697), methyl paraben, propyl paraben, sorbic acid, benzoic acid and lauricidin. The above optional components can be present in the silicone emulsions up to about 20 weight percent of the total composition, however, it is preferred that the optional components comprise up to 5 weight percent of the total composition.

In a second embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of making a silicone emulsion comprising the steps of (I) mixing (i) a blend comprising (A) 0.01 to 90 weight percent of an aminosiloxane solution comprising a mixture of (i) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from (a) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_2OH$, $(RR_2SiO)_3SiR_2$ and (ii) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_2$, and (ii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from (a) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_y(RR^2SiO)_zSiR_2OH$ and (b) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_2OH$, and (iii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from

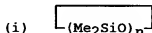
(a) $HO(R_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_y(RR^2SiO)_zSiR_2OH$ and

(b) $HO(R_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_2OH$, (B) 0.1 to 90 weight percent of a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula



and

(C) 0.1 to 10 weight percent of a compound having the average formula:



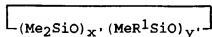
wherein Me denotes methyl, R is independently a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl radical, R¹ is a group having its formula selected from -R³NH-R⁴-NH₂ and -R³-NH₂ wherein R³ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 3 carbon atoms, R⁴ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 2 carbon atoms, R² is independently selected from monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, x has a value of 10 to 10,000, y has a value of 1 to 250, z has a value of 1 to 8 with the proviso that the value of x+y is from 4 to 9, n has an average value of 4 to 9, and with the proviso that the value of y/x+y+z is at least 0.1; (ii) an acid compound; and (iii) water to form a water soluble ammonium siloxane composition; and (II) adding the water soluble ammonium siloxane composition of step (I) to an organopolysiloxane emulsion.

In the above method, the monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and aryl radicals of R are as described hereinabove. Preferably, R is methyl or phenyl. The monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and aryl radicals of R² are as described hereinabove. Preferably R² is independently selected from the group consisting of ethyl, propyl, butyl hexyl, phenyl, tolyl and xylol.

The divalent hydrocarbon radicals of R³ are as described hereinabove. Preferably R³ is selected from propylene, butylene, pentylene, trimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene and octamethylene.

The divalent hydrocarbon radicals of R⁴ are as described hereinabove. Preferably R⁴ is selected from ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene, trimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene and octamethylene.

In this method of the invention, it is preferred that (A) (i) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula Me₃SiO (Me₂SiO)_x(MeR¹SiO)_ySiMe₃, (A) (ii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula Me₃SiO (Me₂SiO)_x(MeR¹SiO)_ySiMe₂OH, (A) (iii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula HO Me₂SiO (Me₂SiO)_x(MeR¹SiO)_ySiMe₂OH, and (B) is a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the formula:



wherein R¹ is a group having its formula selected from -CH₂CH₂CH₂-NH-CH₂CH₂-NH₂, -CH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂-NH-CH₂CH₂-NH₂ and -CH₂CH₂CH₂-NH₂ wherein x, y, x' and y' are as defined above.

It is preferred in this method of the invention that x has a value of 10 to 100, y has a value of 5 to 50, x' has a value of 2 to 3.5, and y' has a value of 0.5 to 2 with the proviso that the value of x' + y' is 4.

In the method of the present invention, there is present in component (i), 0.01 to 90 weight percent of component (A), 0.1 to 90 weight percent of component (B), and 0.1 to 10 weight percent of component (C) such that the combined weight percent of components (A)+(B)+(C) is 100 weight percent.

It is preferred for purposes of this invention that from 0.01 to 90 weight percent of Component (i) is used and it is highly preferred that from 0.1 to 90 weight percent of Component (i) be employed.

The acid compound of component (ii) in this method of the invention can be an inorganic acid or an organic acid and can be a strong acid or a weak acid. Preferably, the acid is a mineral acid or a carboxylic acid. The carboxylic acid can be for example, an aliphatic carboxylic acid exemplified by acetic acid and formic acid or an aromatic carboxylic acid exemplified by benzoic acid or salicylic acid. Acids suitable as component (ii) include CH₃COOH (acetic acid), HCOOH (formic acid), HOCH₂COOH (glycolic acid), C₆H₅COOH (benzoic acid), HOC₆H₄COOH (2-, 3- or 4-hydroxybenzoic acid), CH₃CH₂COOH (propionic acid), CH₃CH₂CH₂COOH (butyric acid), CH₃CH(CH₃)CH₂COOH (3-hydroxybutyric acid), CH₃(CH₂)₄COOH (hexanoic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₅CH(OH)COOH (2-hydroxyhexanoic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₆COOH (octanoic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₈COOH (decanoic acid), HO(CH₂)₉COOH (10-hydroxydecanoic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₁₀COOH (lauric acid), HO(CH₂)₁₁COOH (12-hydroxydodecanoic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₁₄COOH (palmitic acid), HO(CH₂)₁₅COOH (16-hydroxyhexadecanoic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₁₈COOH (stearic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₁₉CH(OH)(CH₂)₁₉COOH (12-hydroxystearic acid), CH₃(CH₂)₇CH=CH(CH₂)₇COOH (oleic acid), ClC₆H₄COOH (2-, 3- or 4-chlorobenzoic acid), HCl (hydrochloric acid), HBr (hydrobromic acid), HI (hydrogen iodide), HF (hydrogen fluoride), H₂CO₃ (formic acid), HNO₃ (nitric acid), H₃PO₄ (phosphoric acid), H₂CO₃ (carbonic acid), H₂SO₄ (sulfuric acid), HClO₄ (perchloric acid), HClO₃ (chloric acid), HClO₂ (chlorous acid) and HClO (hypochlorous acid).

It is preferred that from 0.01 to 50 weight percent of Component (ii) is used, and it is highly preferred that from 0.1 to 10 weight percent of Component (ii) be employed.

Component (iii) in this method of the invention is water. It is preferred that from 1 to 99.9 weight percent of Component (iii) is used, and it is highly preferred that from 10 to 99.9 weight percent of Component (iii) be employed.

Component (i) is present at 0.01 to 90 weight percent, Component (ii) is present at 0.01 to 50 weight percent and Component (iii) is present at 1 to 99.9 weight percent such that the combined weight percent of components (i)+(ii)+(iii) is 100 weight percent. In Step (I), components (i), (ii) and (iii) are mixed and/or agitated preferably until a homogeneous mixture is formed.

The organopolysiloxane emulsion of step (II) is as described hereinabove including preferred emulsifiers and amounts thereof. The water soluble ammonium siloxane composition of Step (I) is then added to the organopolysiloxane emulsion in step (II), 0.1 to 50 weight percent of water soluble ammonium siloxane composition can be added to the organopolysiloxane emulsion, however, it is preferred that 0.1 to 10 weight percent of the ammonium siloxane composition formed in step (I) is added to the organopolysiloxane emulsion, the organopolysiloxane emulsion making up the remainder of the silicone emulsion (i.e. the water soluble ammonium siloxane composition + organopolysiloxane emulsion is equal to 100 weight percent).

The method of this invention can further comprise adding an acid anhydride during step (i). The acid anhydride is exemplified by $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (acetic anhydride), $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (benzoic anhydride), $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (propionic anhydride), $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (butyric anhydride), $(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (hexanoic anhydride), $(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (octanoic anhydride), $(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (lauric anhydride), $(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (stearic anhydride), $(\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (stearic anhydride).

It is preferred that if an acid anhydride is employed, that from 0.01 to 20 weight parts of acid anhydride is used, and it is highly preferred that from 0.01 to 10 weight parts of acid anhydride be employed per 100 weight parts of components (i)+(ii)+(iii).

The method of this invention can further comprise adding an aryl halide during step (i). The aryl halide is exemplified by benzyl chloride, benzyl bromide, benzyl iodide, benzyl fluoride, phenyl chloride, phenyl bromide or phenyl fluoride. It is preferred that if an aryl halide is employed, that from 0.01 to 10 weight parts of aryl halide is used, and it is highly preferred that from 0.01 to 5 weight parts of aryl halide be employed per 100 weight parts of components (i)+(ii)+(iii).

In a third embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of treating a substrate, the method comprising the step of (i) applying to a substrate a silicone emulsion wherein the silicone emulsion comprises the silicone emulsion described in the first embodiment of this invention hereinabove including preferred embodiments and amounts thereof.

The silicone emulsions of this invention may be applied to the substrate by employing any suitable application technique such as by padding or spraying or from a bath. The concentration of the treating solution will depend on the desired level of application of siloxane to the substrate, and on the method of application employed, but it is believed that the most effective amount of the silicone emulsion should be in the range such that the substrate picks up the silicone composition at 0.05% to 10% based on the weight of the substrate.

In this method the substrate is preferably a fiber or fabric. The fibers usually in the form of tow, or knitted or woven fabrics, are immersed in the silicone emulsion whereby the emulsion becomes selectively deposited on the fibers. The deposition of the silicone emulsion on the fibers may also be expedited by increasing the temperatures of the bath with temperatures in the range of from 20 to 60°C. being generally preferred.

The silicone emulsions of this invention can be employed for the treatment of substrates such as animal fibers such as wool, cellulosic fibers such as cotton, and synthetic fibers such as nylon, polyester and acrylic fibers or blends of these materials, for example, polyester/cotton blends, and may also be used in the treatment of leather, paper, paper pulp, tissues such as bath tissue or facial tissue, and gypsum board. The fibers may be treated in any form such as knitted and woven fabrics and as piece goods. They may also be treated as agglomerations of random fibers as in filling materials for pillows such as fibrifil. The compositions of the invention are especially useful for treating paper pulp and bath or facial tissue.

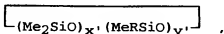
In this embodiment of the invention, the method can further comprise heating the substrate after step (i). Thus following the application of the silicone emulsion to the substrate, the siloxane can then be cured. Preferably, curing is expedited by exposing the treated fibers to elevated temperatures, preferably from 50 to 200°C.

The silicone emulsion of this invention should be used at about 0.05 to 25 weight percent in the final bath for exhaust method applications and 5 gm/l to 80 gm/l in a padding method of application and 5 gm/l to 600 gm/l for a spraying application. The fibers or fabrics treated with the emulsions of this invention have superior slickness, have no oily feeling and are soft to the touch.

EXAMPLES 1-15

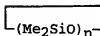
A water soluble ammonium siloxane composition was prepared by mixing 33 weight percent of an aminosiloxane solution and 3.0 weight percent of glacial acetic acid in a container under nitrogen. Next, 64 weight percent of water was added to this mixture and the mixture was then agitated until it was homogenous.

The aminosiloxane solution contained (i) 44 weight percent of a mixture of an aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{23}(\text{MeRSiO})_{13}\text{SiMe}_3$, an aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{23}(\text{MeRSiO})_{13}\text{SiMe}_2\text{OH}$, and an aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula $\text{HOMe}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{23}(\text{MeRSiO})_{13}\text{SiMe}_2\text{OH}$, (ii) 51 weight percent of an aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula

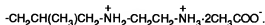


and

(iii) 5 weight percent of a cyclosiloxane having the formula



where R is a group having the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$, the value of $x' + y'$ is from 4 to 9, and n has an average value of 4 to 9. The resulting solution (example) contained components (i), (ii) and (iii) in the amounts delineated above, however, R was a group having the formula



Next, an amount of this ammonium siloxane solution was mixed with three different organopolysiloxane emulsions:

Organopolysiloxane Emulsion A contained 55 weight percent of an organopolysiloxane polymer having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_2\text{SiMe}_3$ and having a viscosity of $350 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, about 3 weight percent of a nonionic surfactant (Tergitol®TMN-6 (2,6,8-trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethylene oxyethanol (6 EO)) sold by OSI Specialties, A Witco Company, Endicott, NY), 0.2 weight percent of a cationic surfactant (tallow trimethyl ammonium chloride) and 41 weight percent of water. The emulsion also contained a preservative (2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-One).

Organopolysiloxane Emulsion B contained 50 weight percent of an organopolysiloxane polymer having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_2\text{SiMe}_3$ and having a viscosity of $350 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, 3.9 weight percent of a nonionic surfactant (a polyoxyethylene lauryl ether having (2-3 EO)), 1.5 weight percent of a nonionic surfactant (a polyoxyethylene lauryl ether (23 EO)) and 43 weight percent water. The emulsion also contained a biocide (glycerine).

Organopolysiloxane Emulsion C contained 60 weight percent of an organopolysiloxane polymer having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_2\text{SiMe}_3$ and having a viscosity of $350 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, 3 weight percent of a nonionic surfactant (Tergitol®TMN-6 (2,6,8-trimethyl-4-nonyloxypolyethylene oxyethanol (6 EO)) sold by OSI Specialties, A Witco Company, Endicott, NY), 0.2 weight percent of an anionic surfactant (sodium alkyl aryl ether sulfate) and 36 weight percent of water. The emulsion also contained a preservative (Giv-gard® DXN Bactericide (6-acetoxy-2,4-dimethyl-m-dioxane) from Givaudan Corp., Clifton NJ 07014). The amount of solution and the amount and type of organopolysiloxane emulsion for each example is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Example	Wt% Solution	Wt% Emulsion	Organopolysiloxane Emulsion
1	0.1	99.9	A
2	0.5	99.5	A
3	1.0	99.0	A
4	5.0	95.0	A
5	10.0	90.0	A
Control	0.0	100.0	A
6	0.1	99.9	B
7	0.5	99.5	B
8	1.0	99.0	B
9	5.0	95.0	B
10	10.0	90.0	B
Control	0.0	100.0	B
11	0.1	99.9	C
12	0.5	99.5	C
13	1.0	99.0	C
14	5.0	95.0	C
15	10.0	90.0	C
Control	0.0	100.0	C

Each silicone emulsion prepared above was then placed on the fabric by soaking a 12.5 inch by 10 inch 100% cotton sheet in the solution in a 400g bath. The sheet was removed, run through a padder to dry and placed in a 150°C . oven for 3.5 minutes to dry.

These sheets were then tested for relative hand value. The relative hand value was determined by a survey of

panelists. The panelists first rank treated samples in order of increasing softness. This ranking is then repeated a number of times to insure reproducibility. Samples are then given ratings based on comparisons to the controls and each other. The rating scale is between 0 and 5 in increments of 0.25, with the higher ratings indicating increased softness. A rating difference of 0.25 between samples indicates that the panelists could consistently detect a difference in the softness after handling the samples for a period of about 15 seconds. When two samples were 0.50 points apart, panelists could perceive a difference in around 5 seconds, while a difference of 0.75 or higher indicated an immediately noticeable distinction. The results of the test are reported in Table 2.

Table 2

Example	Relative Hand Value (5=best)
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
Control	0
6	1
7	2
8	3
9	4
10	5
Control	0
11	1
12	2
13	3
14	4
15	5
Control	0

It is apparent from Table 2 that the emulsions of the present invention render fibers smooth and soft and are thus useful as fiber treatment agents.

The emulsions prepared above were then tested for percent settling, percent creaming and oil. Settling was determined by visual inspection of the sample, if a clear liquid separated out from the emulsion near the bottom of the sample, then the sample was determined to have some settling.

Creaming was determined by placing the sample in a centrifuge and running it at high speeds for a period of time. After centrifuging the sample, it was visually inspected to see if any separation had occurred in the middle of the centrifuge tube which would indicate creaming had occurred. There was no creaming in Examples 1-15 or in any of the controls.

The sample was also visually inspected for any loose oil floating on top of the centrifuge tube. There was no oil present in Examples 1-15 or in any of the controls. The percent settling of each sample is reported in Table 3.

Table 3

Example	Settling (%)
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	Trace
5	1
Control	0
6	4.5
7	6.3
8	6.7
9	6.6

Table 3 (continued)

Examples	Settling (%)
10	1.2
Control	2
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0.6
15	6.6
Control	0

It is apparent from Table 3 that the emulsions of the present invention are resistant to settling and creaming and contain no free oil.

Claims

1. A silicone emulsion comprising:

(I) an ammonium siloxane composition comprising:

(A) 0.01 to 90 weight percent of an aminosiloxane blend comprising a mixture of

(i) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

(a) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_y(RR^2SiO)_2SiR_3$, and

(b) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_3$; and

(ii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

(a) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_y(RR^2SiO)_2SiR_2OH$ and

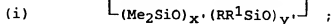
(b) $R_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_2OH$; and

(iii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

(a) $HOR_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_y(RR^2SiO)_2SiR_2OH$ and

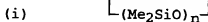
(b) $HOR_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(RR^1SiO)_ySiR_2OH$;

(B) 0.1 to 90 weight percent of a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula:

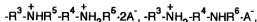


and

(C) 0.1 to 10 weight percent of a compound having the average formula:



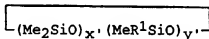
wherein Me denotes methyl, R is independently a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl radical, R^1 is a group having its formula selected from



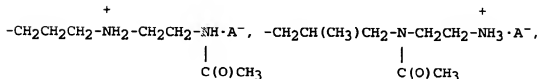
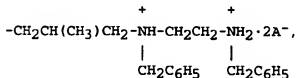
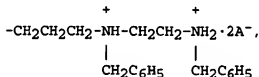
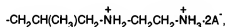
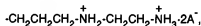
5 $-R^3-NR^6-R^4-NH_3^+A^-$, $-R^3-NH_2R^6A^-$, and wherein R^3 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 3 carbon atoms, R^4 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 2 carbon atoms, R^6 is selected from hydrogen, an alkyl radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl radical, and an arylalkyl radical, R^6 is a $-C(O)R^7$ group where R^7 is selected from a monovalent hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, and A^- is an anion selected from halide anions, carboxylate anions, and inorganic oxoanions, R^2 is independently selected from monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, x has a value of 10 to 10,000, y has a value of 1 to 8,000, z has a value of 1 to 250, x' has an average value of 1 to 8 and y' has an average value of 1 to 8 with the proviso that the value of $x' + y'$ is from 4 to 9, n has an average value of 4 to 9, and with the proviso that the value of $y/x + y/z + 2$ is at least 0.1; and

15 (II) an organopolysiloxane emulsion.

2. An emulsion according to claim 1, wherein (A) (i) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula $Me_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(MeR^1SiO)_ySiMe_3$, (A) (ii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula $Me_3SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(MeR^1SiO)_ySiMe_2OH$, (A) (iii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula $HO Me_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_x(MeR^1SiO)_ySiMe_2OH$, and (B) is a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the formula:



wherein R^1 is a group having its formula selected from:



and
 $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_3^+ \text{A}^-$ wherein A^- is selected from CH_3COO^- , Cl^- , $\text{HOCH}_2\text{COO}^-$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO}^-$ and $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COO}^-$
 wherein x, y, x' and y' are as defined above.

3. An emulsion according to claim 1 wherein the organopolysiloxane emulsion comprises:

- (A) an organopolysiloxane polymer;
 (B) at least one surfactant; and
 (C) water.

4. An emulsion according to claim 3 wherein (A) is a compound having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_n\text{SiMe}_3$ wherein a has a value such that the viscosity of the organopolysiloxane polymer is from 100 to 1000 mm^2/s .

5. An emulsion according to claim 3 wherein (B) is selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, a mixture of nonionic surfactants, a mixture of nonionic surfactants and anionic surfactants and a mixture of nonionic surfactants and cationic surfactants.

6. A method of making a silicone emulsion comprising the steps of:

(I) mixing

(i) a blend comprising:

(A) 0.01 to 90 weight percent of an aminosiloxane solution comprising a mixture of:

(i) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

- (a) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_3$ and
 (b) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_3\text{OH}$; and

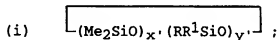
(ii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

- (a) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$ and
 (b) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$; and

(iii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

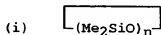
- (a) $\text{HOR}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$ and
 (b) $\text{HOR}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$;

(B) 0.1 to 90 weight percent of a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula:



and

(C) 0.1 to 10 weight percent of a compound having the average formula:



wherein Me denotes methyl, R is independently a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl radical, R^1 is a group having its formula selected from $-\text{R}^3\text{NH}-\text{R}^4-\text{NH}_2$ and $-\text{R}^3-\text{NH}_2$ wherein R^3 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 3 carbon atoms, R^4 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having

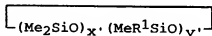
at least 2 carbon atoms, R^2 is independently selected from a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, x has a value of 10 to 10,000, y has a value of 1 to 8,000, z has a value of 1 to 250, x' has an average value of 1 to 8 and y' has an average value of 1 to 8 with the proviso that the value of $x' + y'$ is from 4 to 9, n has an average value of 4 to 9, and with the proviso that the value of $y/x + y + z + 2$ is at least 0.1;

(ii) an acid compound; and

(iii) water to form a water soluble ammonium siloxane composition; and

(II) adding the water soluble ammonium siloxane composition of step (I) to an organopolysiloxane emulsion.

7. A method according to claim 6 wherein (A) (i) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{MeR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiMe}_3$, (A) (ii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{MeR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiMe}_2\text{OH}$, (A) (iii) is an aminofunctional siloxane having the formula $\text{HOMe}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{MeR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiMe}_2\text{OH}$, and (B) is a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the formula:



wherein R^1 is a group having its formula selected from the group consisting of $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$, and $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$ wherein x , y , x' and y' are as defined above.

8. A method according to claim 6 wherein the method further comprises adding an acid anhydride during step (I).
9. A method according to claim 6 wherein the method further comprises adding an aryl halide during step (I).
10. A method of treating a substrate, the method comprising the step of:

(I) applying to a substrate a silicone emulsion wherein the silicone emulsion comprises:

(i) an ammonium siloxane composition comprising:

(A) 0.01 to 90 weight percent of an aminosiloxane blend comprising a mixture of

(i) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

(a) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_3$ and

(b) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_3$; and

(ii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

(a) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$ and

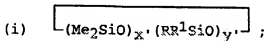
(b) $\text{R}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$; and

(iii) an aminofunctional siloxane having its formula selected from:

(a) $\text{HOR}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y(\text{RR}^2\text{SiO})_z\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$ and

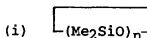
(b) $\text{HOR}_2\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x(\text{RR}^1\text{SiO})_y\text{SiR}_2\text{OH}$;

(B) 0.1 to 90 weight percent of a cyclic aminofunctional siloxane having the average formula:



and

(C) 0.1 to 10 weight percent of a compound having the average formula:



wherein Me denotes methyl, R is independently a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl radical, R¹ is a group having its formula selected from -R³-NHR⁵-R⁴-NH₂R⁵-2A⁻, -R³-NH₂-R⁴-NHR⁵-A⁻, -R³-NR⁵-R⁴-NH₃⁺A⁻, -R³-NH₂-R⁵-A⁻, and wherein R³ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 3 carbon atoms, R⁴ is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 2 carbon atoms, R⁵ is selected from hydrogen, an alkyl radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl radical, and an arylalkyl radical, R⁶ is a -C(O)R⁷ group where R⁷ is selected from a monovalent hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, and A⁻ is an anion selected from halide anions, carboxylate anions and inorganic oxoanions, R² is independently selected from a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an aryl radical, x has a value of 10 to 10,000, y has a value of 1 to 8,000, z has a value of 1 to 250, x' has an average value of 1 to 8 and y' has an average value of 1 to 8 with the proviso that the value of x'+y' is from 4 to 9, n has an average value of 4 to 9, and with the proviso that the value of y/x+y+z+2 is at least 0.1; and (ii) an organopolysiloxane emulsion.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the method further comprises heating the substrate after step (i).